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County Seminaries in Indiana

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This preliminary study was made entirely from the State documents. The writer confined himself to the legal phase of his subject. Not enough material is now available to warrant a study from the social or pedagogical side.—EDITOR.

Congress reserved two entire townships from the public land of Indiana to be used for the support of higher education.^{1,2} This gift (according to Donaldson) inaugurated her system of reserving from the public land for educational purposes.³ Further provision for education was made by reserving a section of land in each township for the township schools. Thus our higher and lower institutions of learning were in a measure provided for, but the system of schools outlined by the framers of our State Constitution contemplated "a general system of education ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university." To meet the need of ascending education they proposed to establish a system of County Seminaries.⁴ For the support of such a system they provided that all money paid as an equivalent by persons who had conscientious scruples against going to war, and all fines assessed for the breach of the penal laws of the State should constitute a fund to be applied in the counties where they were assessed, for the support of County Seminaries. This was the only source of revenue that the Seminaries had, excepting donations, until in the forties some of the County Seminaries, by special acts, received all forfeited bonds in the county.⁵

There can be no doubt but this fund was never adequate to the demand made upon it. The framers may have thought that it would be sufficient or they may have contemplated liberal donations,

¹ *U. S. Statutes*, Ch. 35.

² *U. S. Statutes*, Ch. 57.

³ *Donaldson's Public Domain*, 227.

⁴ Constitution of 1816, Art. X, Sec. 3.

⁵ Tippecanoe County, *Laws of Indiana*, 1847, p. 401; Madison County, *Laws of Indiana*, 1846, p. 85.

which really was what happened. However, the fund never in any county at any time exceeded a few hundred dollars. When we considered that the trustees were authorized by law to erect a building, preparatory to opening school, when the fund amounted to \$400.00, we can form an idea of how small the fund really was and had it not been for liberal donations in almost every case, it is doubtful if ten counties in the State could have opened Seminaries.⁶

It was under this serious handicap of inadequate funds that our County Seminary system, if it can be so dignified, was inaugurated and maintained through its entire existence. The first General Assembly that met after the adoption of the Constitution recognized the Seminary clause of the Constitution, but not until the next General Assembly was there any real provision for the handling of the Seminary fund.⁷

Under this act of 1818, a trustee was to be appointed in each county by the governor and each trustee was to be directly responsible to him. The trustee was required to give a bond of \$2,000.00 with two or more sureties, payable to the governor for the Seminary.⁸

The duties of the trustee were simple enough. He was required to receive all funds due the Seminary for the uses of the Seminary. This duty, simple as it seems, was often a very difficult task. First, the officers in charge of the funds refused to pay over the money on the ground that only fines assessed after the act of 1818 were due the Seminary. Then the officer in charge of the records refused to allow them to be investigated. Such conditions called for further legislation the next year. The legislature declared that all fines assessed since the adoption of the Constitution were due the Seminary fund and any officer failing to pay over such fines to the trustee, within sixty days, would be liable to a penalty of double the amount in question.⁹

The county officers were to keep a separate account of the Seminary funds so they would be easily accessible. This question settled, the trustees found themselves with money in their hands and the question now with them was what to do with it. It is only natural to believe that in this number of trustees there would be all sorts of men. There might be men who would loan the money at

⁶ *Laws of Indiana*, 1831, p. 489.

⁷ *Laws of Indiana*, 1816, p. 155.

⁸ *Laws of Indiana*, 1817-18, p. 355.

⁹ *Laws of Indiana*, 1818, p. 369.

a low rate of interest merely to accommodate some one, as it didn't cost the one loaning it anything. Others might be so anxious to make the greatest possible return and thereby have the rate too high. Others might violate their trust and use the money for their own private gain.

The original act made no provision as to what the trustees should do with the money except to receive it for the use of the Seminary. As no county at that time had sufficient capital to begin a Seminary, the money lay idle with six per cent. going out each year to pay the trustee for holding it. The General Assembly of the next year made it the duty of the trustees to loan the money for a year at a time at six per cent.¹⁰

Originally the trustees were required to submit an annual report to the Speaker of the House. In 1822 this was changed and reports were to be made to the county commissioners who must approve or disapprove, and then forward a copy to the Speaker.¹¹ This was a step in the shifting of the responsibility from the State to the county authorities.

Almost every General Assembly up to this time had passed some measure for the relief of the situation, but it seems that much had not been accomplished. For, in the session of 1823-4 we find the governor recommending the matter to the earnest consideration of the legislators in these words: "It is hazarding little to say that in many counties the Seminary funds have not the best management," and he urges that some plan be adopted whereby the funds could be more efficiently managed.¹² Heeding this recommendation the General Assembly enacted a rather elaborate law.¹³

This law provided for the election of a board of trustees who were to form a body corporate to manage the affairs of the Seminary. These were to be elected annually, one from each township, and when the members qualified they were to take over the business from the Seminary trustee appointed under the original act, and that office was to be abolished for that county. It was further made the duty of the prosecution to handle all cases for the Seminary and to cause witnesses to come before the court to testify as to the condition of the Seminary fund. The duties of all officers were securing the funds.¹⁴

¹⁰ *Laws of Indiana*, 1818-19, p. 67.

¹¹ *Laws of Indiana*, 1821-22, p. 124.

¹² *House Journal*, 1823-24, p. 146.

¹³ *Revised Laws of Indiana*, 1824, p. 116.

clearly enough outlined to allow a fair measure of success, but it seems the officers were not willing to do their duty. Further legislation the next year made clear enough that the act intended that all officers concerned with fines for breach of penal laws were to be held strictly to account, and it was further the duty of the prosecutor to lend the full support of his office to aid the trustee in

The governor approved this bill and it is fair to assume that he considered a board of several members, who would manage the funds, better than a single trustee.

Summing up the general legislation to this point, we have a so-called Enabling Act of 1818, which authorized the governor to set in motion the machinery to take care of the Seminary funds. This was amended in the assemblies of 1819, 1821. Then in 1824 all previous legislation gave way to a general act.

This remained the basis of the organization of the Seminaries, with amendments in 1825 and 1827, until 1831, when another very elaborate general act was adopted. Under this general act of 1824, which extended over a period of years eleven counties incorporated: Two in 1821, two in 1826, four in 1827, one in 1828, two in 1830.

I think the most striking feature of these incorporating acts is their lack of uniformity. Practically every case was an experiment, different schemes being tried in every new school. Some of the differences were only of minor importance, but they have a meaning.

The number of trustees of the Seminaries of this group varies from three to eleven with an average of five and one-half. Union county, the first county to incorporate, adopted the plan of having one man elected from each township and limited the term to one year. Knox county, incorporated the same session, fixed the number of her trustees at eleven, all to be appointed by the county board with no limitation as to term.

The acts concerning Gibson and Orange counties were practically the same. Each was to have five trustees appointed by the court, serving only one year. The act for Orange expressly provided that powers and privileges of that county shall be the same as those for Gibson.

The number of trustees was reduced to three in the next group and the method of selection changed to an election for a definite period. Then in 1828 Switzerland county raised the number of

²⁴ *Laws of Indiana*, 1825, p. 96.

trustees on the board again to five and in 1830 Jefferson county to nine, Franklin county to eleven, the highest number yet recorded.

In regard to the method of selecting the trustees, the first year we had a county try each; one by election and the other by appointment. Then the next six adopted the plan of appointment, but the last four of this group turned to the method of election.

The rule for filling vacancies was uniformly that of appointment, either by court or board doing county business, except in two cases where they were filled by the remaining trustee. The term of the trustees where limited at all was uniformly short, one year except in one case where it was three years.

This matter of filling vacancies may seem relatively unimportant, but in reality a great many trustees who actually served were selected in this way. There seemed to be quite a reluctance toward serving on these boards. There may have been several causes. First—insignificance of the office. Second—the responsibility of filling an unpopular position without pay, also the attitude toward education in general was not the same as it is now, and hence patriotism could not be appealed to. Often men who were elected would not qualify and vacancies had to be filled by appointment.

In four of the eleven counties the trustees were required to give bond. In three cases the bond was fixed at \$1,000.00, and in the other at the discretion of the court. As to other qualifications the first two required that they be residents and the remaining ones fixed such qualifications as, "free holders of county," "good and lawful men of county," "discreet men," and "qualified electors." Never after 1830 was any such qualifying phrase inserted and only three others required a bond.

The officers of the board were regularly the president, secretary and treasurer, although in two instances at least this was not provided for and any member whom the board should designate at any time should serve. The duties of the president were the same as those of the president of any board. It was his duty to call meetings of the board and preside. All orders on the treasury required his signature as well as the attesting signature of the secretary.

The duties of the secretary was to help record all proceedings of the board in session. Also to make out the regular reports which the boards were required to submit at stated times usually annually.

The treasurer was the only officer required to furnish a bond.

When the amount was fixed by the act it was usually \$1,000, and in three cases the amount was fixed by the court.

The regular thing was to elect members of the board to serve as officers, although Knox county provided that the treasurer should not be a board member, and in Fayette county the oldest trustee under general act was to serve.

The duties of the board under the first acts were very simple, merely to handle the Seminary funds. These boards, after members had qualified and organized, formed a body corporate and politic capable of acting in their corporate capacity in all matters arising out of the Seminary.

In the first few incorporations the duties specified were general and not very extensive. They were: 1. To handle the funds of the Seminary; 2. To make rules and regulations for governing the students 3. To determine the rate of tuition, and a sweeping clause including all additional powers necessary to carry the act into effect.

The collection of the money due the Seminary was the most serious problem which confronted these early trustees. Every county was provided by the constitution with a source of revenue. All fines for the breach of penal laws and money paid to be exempt from militia service went to the fund. It seems that there needed not be any question about what belonged to the Seminary, but in reality it was a serious task to collect it.

There was not any trouble about the money coming from the State, only with the local officials. At first there was no provision as to how the Seminary funds should be kept so the practice was to put it all in the general fund without any attempt to keep any separate account of it. When the trustees went to collect the money as they were authorized to do, there was no record to enable them to know what was due. Then the next thing to do was to have the court records run to find out the amount of fines assessed. This was a task that the average trustee was not competent to perform, hence in 1825 the sheriff was required to account, at end of each term, for all fines assessed during the term. The aid of the prosecutor was also called in. He was required to force officers to account for fines and it was made a penalty for any one to refuse to allow their records to be examined. The prosecutor was authorized to require any person to tell, under oath, anything he might know about the Seminary fund.

It does not seem that this money was appropriated to private

use in every instance, but the officers, like many other people at that time, did not see the use of education and thought that the money could be used to a better advantage some other way.

The funds were never very large and probably the aid of the prosecutor would not have equaled more than the cost of collection. The General Assembly always favored the Seminary, though, and allowed suits concerning it to be brought by the prosecutors, saving the expense to the Seminary. A novel plan was tried in Switzerland county. The board was empowered to summon anyone before it and require them to testify under oath as to the fund, and failure to answer summons was a finable offense.

In the matter of selecting sites for Seminaries, the trustees (or commissioners), were given considerable latitude, usually being directed to keep in mind population, health and donations in making the selection. Sometimes the town where the site was to be was named in the act. The next general act which dealt with the organization and control of the Seminaries was passed in 1831.¹⁵ In all counties not having Seminary boards the county board was to appoint "a proper person" to be trustee of the Seminary fund. He was required to take oath and give bond at double the amount of the money handled. His duties only extended to the funds. He was not authorized to take any steps toward securing a building or opening a Seminary, but he was given strict injunction to collect all moneys due the Seminary from officials and others as soon as due, and have it ready for use. He was not authorized to loan it, but the object was to get enough of it together to justify the construction of a building.

When the fund reached \$400.00 that could be done. Then the voters of the county were to elect a trustee from each commissioner's district who were to constitute a body corporate and politic to take over the affairs of the Seminary. When the qualified board organized it took charge of the records and funds of the Seminary and the old officer or trustee was automatically abolished. These trustees were to give bond at \$1,000.00 and served for three years. They were authorized to erect a building preparatory to opening a school as soon as the fund had reached \$400.00, or more. They were removable for cause by the circuit court. They were not al-

¹⁵ *Revised Laws of Indiana*, 1831, p. 459.

lowed any compensation for their services, but an amendment the next year allowed them three per cent. of the money they handled.

Another amendment in 1832 authorized county boards to appoint trustees in case of failure to elect. Also the same session it was provided that any person who would pay one dollar to the Seminary fund should be exempt from militia service. There were amendments made by almost every General Assembly until the whole system was abolished.

Notwithstanding all the care of legislature the funds continued to be badly managed.¹⁶ In 1834 Governor Noble said: "In some instances they are entirely squandered and lost. It is believed they are more generally paid over to the trustees than formerly, but there seems to be some strange fatality attending them." As a remedy he suggested the "abolishment of the office of trustee in the various counties and put its duties on the county treasurer under the direction of the county board."

He further suggested that in case they did not see fit to abolish the office, they should make it obligatory on the trustee to report annually to the school commissioners and in quoting from the report of the superintendent of public instruction he said that in 1832, just twenty-four counties had reported, and in the next year only twenty-two and in most of these the report was very satisfactory.

This recommendation of the governor shows up with a glaring clearness the lack of organization of the Seminaries. There was no supervision by any competent officer of the various counties or of the State. There was no provision for an uniform course of study and not until 1832, did any of the incorporating acts specify the subjects to be taught.¹⁷

This lack of organization and supervision was a very serious defect when viewed in the light of our present system, and no doubt it contributed largely to the failure of the whole system. Laboring under this lack of organization and lack of funds the remainder of the Seminaries (18) organized. There were three organized in 1840 under a later act, but there was not sufficient difference to justify a separate treatment.

In this last group the number of trustees was materially increased. The average, not counting four which had one from each

¹⁶ *House Journal*, 1834-5, p. 19.

¹⁷ *Laws of Indiana*, 1832, p. 28; Languages, Sciences, Fine Arts, ornamental branches, Literature and such other as the trustees specify were the subjects provided for.

township, was ten. The smallest number recorded was five in Lawrence county. The three highest were fourteen in Perry, fifteen in Greene and sixteen in Dearborn.

In two counties of this group the term of each trustee was limited to three years and in one to "during good behavior," but in the others there was no limitation. The regular method of selection of trustees was by elections, the only exceptions being in Greene county where all were appointed, and in Marion county where half were selected by the private interests, as they saw fit.

The regular method of filling vacancies was by appointment by the county boards. In Crawford and three other counties vacancies were filled by the remaining trustees.

In this group there were no special qualifications for the trustees as there had been at first and in only three instances were bonds required. The regular procedure was to elect one of the trustees as treasurer, but in four they were not to be members of the board and in Clay county the old trustee was to serve. The bonds ranged from \$1,000 to \$6,000 and in some instances at the discretion of the court and in others at double the funds handled.

There were really two classes of trustees.¹⁸ In every county one was appointed as a custodian of the funds, and his duties were carefully outlined by the bill of 1832.

He was to receive all monies, papers, etc., from his predecessor and was given a special means of collecting them by a motion in equity, whereupon the court would, on investigation, order the amount to be paid. He was instructed to collect all money loaned out, when it came due, and he was held responsible for all money he loaned out.

The other class of trustees was called district trustees. They were to be elected one from each commissioner's district when the funds amounted to \$400.00, and when they were elected they superseded the old trustees. These trustees were required to give a bond of \$1,000 and formed a "body politic and corporate with general powers and liabilities similar to other corporations subject always to peculiar object of its organization and legislation."

This body was invested with the right, title and interest in all money and other property of the Seminary and had authority to appoint its own officers. They had the benefit of the same legal

¹⁸ *Revised Laws of Indiana*, 1831, p. 489.

process for collection that the appointed trustee had, by bill in equity.

Their chief function was to erect a building and get things ready for the special incorporation. They were given specific and detailed instruction as to how to proceed. All building was to be by contract to the lowest bidder.

Careful records were to be kept and reports made to the county board. If the trustees so elected did not see fit to erect a building for the time being they were to loan the money with same liabilities and under same conditions as the appointed trustees whom they superseded. If any trustee was violating his duty it was made the duty of the court to remove him from office.

At any time the county could ask for special act of incorporation and this act specified the number of trustees and their duties. The number named in special acts varied from five to sixteen with an average of ten. Their duties were in a measure similar to those of trustees serving by virtue of the general act, i. e., they handled the funds, kept records, etc., but differently from the former ones, they now had the responsibility of maintaining and controlling the school. They were given general powers to select teachers and to decide who should attend. They were given authority to pass rules and regulations for governing the student body and faculty. They were to manage the course of study except in a few instances where the General Assembly required or rather suggested certain subjects and even then there were to be "such other subjects as the trustees may deem wise." They were subject to no supervising authority, but were free in all their actions except, of course, for the slight limitations of the law.

In general, the bill of 1843, was briefer and more to the point than the previous bill of 1831. The important change was in requiring trustees to make abstracts of accounts and expenditures, number and age of pupils, and expense of instruction, and furnish copies to the county auditor and county superintendent of schools. This was the first step toward supervision and was to be the last for many years since they were all abolished in 1851.

The new constitution provided that all the property of the Seminaries, personal and real, should be sold and the money applied to the common school fund.

The next General Assembly passed an act to carry this into effect. All property was to be appraised and not sold for less than

two-thirds of the appraised value. All sales were on easy terms so as to secure as advantageous disposal as possible.

The later history of some of these buildings would be interesting. Some were taken over and used as schools; some are still standing. One notable example is the Mitchell School in Lawrence county.

At Rome, Indiana, the building used for the Seminary is now used for the high school, though it was not a real Seminary building. The county seat was moved from Rome in 1849, and the courthouse building was used by the Seminary for a short time.

All through their existence the Seminaries came into competition with the private schools. A graph of the two shows that only at one time were there more Seminaries than private schools, and by 1850 there were twice as many private schools. From 1830 the curve of private schools has a uniformly rapid rise while the Seminary curve rises more slowly and after 1843 ceases altogether.

The cause of the greatest success of the private schools is, I think, due to the fact that they had more funds and were more efficiently managed. They were organized with a certain capital stock and the shares were sold. Any one holding shares was entitled to precedence in sending pupils. Often men bought shares as an investment. Therefore the money was at hand, an advantage the Seminaries did not have.

Though the great cause of the failures of the county Seminaries was the lack of funds; however there were other serious defects to the system. The utter lack of supervision, except in one instance where a visiting board with advisory powers certainly contributed to the failure. Probably they were not sufficiently accessible, but in any case the great lack of funds was sufficient cause for failure without discussing other probable contributory causes.

In some instances the Seminaries united with the private schools. Marion county organized, and, realizing that Seminary funds would not be sufficient, by fixing a certain capital stock sold shares giving the private owners equal representation on the board.¹⁹ Kosciusko county turned over her Seminary fund to the Leesburg School Society, but the act was repealed the next year.²⁰ Laporte county united with the LaPorte University²¹ and Cass county with the Eel River Society.²² In the last two the Seminary was the controlling

¹⁹ *Laws of Indiana*, 1835, p. 93.

²⁰ *Laws of Indiana*, 1840, p. 1112.

²¹ *Laws of Indiana*, 1842, p. 161.

²² *Laws of Indiana*, 1842, p. 154.

power and power was reserved to buy out the private interest at any time. Brown county united her fund with that of the Nashville common school district.²³ With the exception of Marion county they were all invited in the last decade of their existence, when no new Seminaries were being organized.

After 1840 more attention was paid to the education of the girls. In some of the seminaries provision was made that female departments were to be established as soon as convenient, but only in Monroe county was a female Seminary established.

The private schools were more active. From 1839 to 1851 there were fifteen private schools established for girls. The demand for education of girls showed a further defect of the Seminaries.²⁴

²³ *Laws of Indiana*, 1842, p. 150.

²⁴ The following lists of schools will give some idea of the numbers and locations of the Seminaries. Many of these were also called Academies and Colleges at one time or another in their careers.

LIST OF COUNTY SEMINARIES

County	Organized
1. Union.....	February 7, 1825
2. Knox.....	February 12, 1825
3. Gibson.....	January 21, 1826
4. Orange.....	January 26, 1826
5. Harrison.....	January 19, 1827
6. Washington.....	January 24, 1827
7. Clark.....	January 26, 1827
8. Fayette.....	January 27, 1827
9. Switzerland.....	January 19, 1828
10. Jefferson.....	January 11, 1830
11. Franklin.....	January 22, 1830
12. Lawrence.....	January 8, 1831
13. Shelby.....	January 29, 1831
14. Greene.....	January 24, 1832
15. Decatur.....	January 26, 1832
16. Monroe.....	January 29, 1833
17. Posey.....	February 1, 1833
18. Perry.....	January 30, 1834
19. Dearborn.....	January 22, 1835
20. Crawford.....	February 7, 1835
21. Marion.....	February 7, 1835
22. Rush.....	February 1, 1836
23. Parke.....	February 5, 1836
24. Carroll.....	January 27, 1837
25. Clay.....	February 2, 1837
26. Morgan.....	February 7, 1838
27. Bartholomew.....	February 11, 1839
28. Kosciusko.....	February 24, 1840
29. Daviess.....	February 10, 1841
30. Laporte.....	February 9, 1843
31. Brown.....	February 11, 1843
32. Cass.....	February 11, 1843

FEMALE SCHOOLS OF SEMINARY GRADE

Date	Name	Location
Jan. 31, 1840	Rockville Female Seminary	Rockville
Feb. 24, 1840	Crawfordsville Female Seminary	Crawfordsville
Jan. 23, 1843	Evansville Female Seminary	Evansville
Jan. 15, 1844	St. Mary's Seminary	Indianapolis
Jan. 14, 1846	St. Marys of the Woods	Terre Haute
Jan. 18, 1847	Ft. Wayne Female College	Ft. Wayne
Feb. 12, 1848	Madison Female Society	Madison
Feb. 14, 1848	Laporte Female Seminary	Laporte
Feb. 16, 1848	Princeton Female Academy	Princeton
Jan. 15, 1849	Rushville Female Seminary	Rushville
Jan. 15, 1850	Princeton Female Institute	Princeton
Jan. 17, 1850	Goodwin Female Institute	Lafayette
Feb. 15, 1851	Laporte Female and Male Seminary	Laporte
Feb. 13, 1851	Indiana Female Seminary	Indianapolis

OTHER SCHOOLS DOING SEMINARY GRADE OF WORK

Dec. 27, 1816	Corydon Seminary	Corydon
Dec. 31, 1818	Hoatford Seminary	Dearborn Co.
Dec. 31, 1818	Princeton Seminary	Princeton
Jan. 11, 1820	Madison Academy	Madison
Jan. 8, 1821	New Albany School	Floyd Co.
Jan. 9, 1823	Aurora Seminary	Aurora
Jan. 13, 1826	Cambridge Academy	Cambridge
Jan. 6, 1829	Hanover Academy	Hanover
Jan. 1, 1829	Rising Sun Seminary	Rising Sun
Jan. 3, 1829	Eugene Academy	Eugene
Jan. 4, 1830	Crawfordsville Seminary	Crawfordsville
Jan. 18, 1830	Greencastle Seminary Society	Greencastle
Jan. 30, 1830	Leavenworth Seminary	Leavenworth
Jan. 29, 1830	Rising Sun Seminary	Rising Sun
Jan. 27, 1832	Danville School Society	Danville
Feb. 2, 1832	Greenwood Education Society	Greenwood
Feb. 2, 1832	Freedonia School Society	Freedonia
Jan. 29, 1830	The Christian College of	New Albany
Feb. 2, 1833	Liberty School Society	Liberty
Feb. 2, 1833	Western Union Seminary	
Jan. 15, 1834	Wabash College (preparatory)	Crawfordsville
Feb. 1, 1834	Indiana Teachers' Seminary	Jefferson Co.
Jan. 30, 1834	Indiana Baptist Education Society	Franklin
Jan. 16, 1830	Carlisle School	Carlisle
Jan. 26, 1835	Richmond Education Society	Richmond
Feb. 6, 1835	Olive Branch Society	Tippecanoe Co.
Jan. 1, 1836	Vincennes Academy	Vincennes
Feb. 8, 1836	West Union Scient. and Agricultural Society	
Jan. 17, 1837	Perrysville College Institution	Perrysville
Feb. 4, 1837	Laurel Academy	
Jan. 30, 1837	St. Joseph Manual Labor College Institute	
Feb. 1, 1838	Greenville Seminary, Floyd Co.	Greenville
Feb. 17, 1838	Laporte University	Laporte
Jan. 22, 1840	New Washington Seminary	New Washington
Feb. 7, 1840	Orleans Institute	Orleans
Feb. 13, 1840	Lagrange Collegiate Institute	
Feb. 22, 1840	Adelphian Literary Society	Rockville
Feb. 24, 1840	Leesburgh School Society	Leesburgh
Jan. 4, 1841	Madison University	Madison

Date	Name of School	Location
Jan. 9, 1841	St. Gabriels College_____	Vincennes
Jan. 29, 1842	New Albany Theological Seminary_____	New Albany
Feb. 9, 1843	Tippecanoe Academy _____	Tippecanoe Co.
Feb. 9, 1843	Spring Creek Academy_____	Lawrence Co.
Jan. 5, 1844	Notre Dame du Lac_____	South Bend
Jan. 8, 1845	Lawrenceburgh Seminary _____	Lawrenceburg
1846	Anderson Collegiate Institute _____	Anderson
Jan. 26, 1847	Jefferson Industrial Institute_____	
Jan. 27, 1847	Perrysville Seminary _____	Perrysville
Jan. 29, 1848	Franklin Institute at_____	Richmond
Feb. 12, 1848	Madison Female Society_____	Madison
Jan. 15, 1850	Princeton Female Institute_____	Princeton
Jan. 19, 1850	Cloverdale Academy _____	Cloverdale
Jan. 19, 1850	Lagrange Seminary _____	Lagrange
Feb. 5, 1851	Plainfield Seminary _____	Plainfield

Concerning many of these schools we have almost no data. It is believed several of them were never organized. Any additional information concerning any one of them will be very acceptable to us in our work of gathering up materials for the history of education in Indiana.